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gr., while, when voluntarily lifted, 1000 gr. and 1500 gr. were distinguished. In the case of faradic stimulation, practically no discrimination of weights was possible. This removes one of the strongest experimental arguments for the exclusively peripheral estimation of weights.

Ingenious as Waller's main argument is, it leaves two loop-holes of escape from his conclusion: (1) Granted that in fatigue the centre is mainly exhausted, it does not follow of necessity that this centre is the point of "incidence" of the feeling of fatigue. Mosso shows that central exhaustion has a chemical peripheral effect; this may occasion the feeling of fatigue. Or central expenditure may draw a kinæsthetic centre apart from itself, this latter contributing the feeling of fatigue. Waller's inference is a highly probable one, but not the only possible one. Further granted for the moment that the inference is correct, it only puts the sense of fatigue somewhere in the centre, not necessarily in the motor seat, unless we agree with Waller in denying the distinction between sensor and motor rests. (2) Granting the full value of the experiments, they again go no farther than to render probable the point of "incidence" of the sense of effort. Such a feeling may still arise in a kinæsthetic centre in dynamic connection with the working motor centre, or from "remote" peripheral courses. Nevertheless, logical alternatives aside, Waller's conclusion is undoubtedly the best interpretation of Waller's premises.

DELABARRE, *The Influence of Muscular States on Consciousness; Mind.* N. S. 3, July, '92.

This paper is largely a summary of the author's *Ueber Bewegungsempfindungen*, which will be noticed later. In this connection, only Delabarre's criticism of Waller may be referred to. Delabarre claims that Waller's argument contains three assumptions: (1) "That the objective signs of exhaustion are always indicative of a previous expenditure of energy in the same parts." [Not so. Waller uses the same muscle for voluntary and direct excitation. His assumption is: Granted both voluntary and direct work from the same muscle and objective exhaustion only for voluntary work, then the objective exhaustion must be in the nervous centre for this muscle. This is valid, and Delabarre's statement is a fallacy of conversion.] (2) "That a subjective sense of fatigue is indicative of a corresponding previous effort, and sense of effort, in the same parts." [Not so. Another involved conversion. Waller's position is: Granted a maximum voluntary effort and sense of effort directed to a part, and a sense of fatigue following the exercise of the same part, then the seat of this sense of exhaustion is the same as the seat of the sense of effort. This does not necessarily follow, as I have said above, but is physiologically extremely probable.] (3) "That objective signs of exhaustion are indicative of a subjective sense of fatigue, and objective signs of effort of a subjective sense of effort, localized in the same parts." [I also find this assumption, and have above expressed an opinion of the extent to which it invalidates Waller's conclusion.]

MÜNSTERBERG, *Mitbewegungen, in Beiträge zur experimentellen Psychologie*, Heft IV., 192.

Professor Münsterberg gives a résumé of the discussion on the question of the concurrent innervation of symmetrical movements on the two sides of the body, against the old view that there was a direct tendency to such symmetrical movements when either side